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Moscow Barrage Beats Up Peking Propaganda War

By Leonard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Soviet Union today indirectly attacked the Peking propaganda war against the United States and China in a long, bitter attack on the "anti-Soviet" propaganda war.

Russia Accuses U.S. of Upping Level of Arms

Third Speech May Under SALT Talks

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Soviet Union today accused the United States of upping the level of arms in the strategic arms race.

Desire for Peace

The sale in no way affects the French desire for peace, the French sources said.

The sources said that France would continue to work for peace through the Big Four UN consultations between France, the United States, Russia and Britain.

The French said that progress had been made in these talks and that the four were now in agreement on certain essential points.

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'I Did It For Lebanon' Frenchman Hijacks Jet To Beirut, Shoots It Up

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—A debonair young Frenchman hijacked an American airliner to Beirut today, then riddled its instrument panel with a volley of rifle shots—as a blow for the Arab cause.

The dramatic dawn arrival of a Trans-World Airlines Boeing 707 with nine passengers and 11 crew sent truckloads of armed Lebanese troops and two armored cars racing to the airport, and posed several questions for the authorities.

Was judo expert Christian Belon, the 28-year-old hijacker, working for a Palestine commando group like the Arab gh and man who hijacked another TWA Boeing to Damascus last August and blew up the cockpit on the runway?

Was he, as he claims, a lone-wolf radical, inspired by idealism, or was he just unbalanced, neurotic and seeking publicity?

How did he smuggle a rifle as well as two pistols aboard the plane when it touched down at Paris on a flight from Baltimore to Rome?

And did someone help him get into the Paris departure lounge without going through immigration formalities? There was no exit stamp on his passport, police sources said, and it was believed that he might also have evaded customs to get his rifle aboard the plane.

First interrogation of Belon at the airport, before he was taken to Beirut's Baabda prison, revealed no direct links with the Palestinian commandos.

Police found newspaper photographs of Mao Tse-tung and Syrian chief of staff Mustafa Tlas on Belon. But he said he was not a Communist and that, although he sympathized with the commandos, he did not belong to a guerrilla group.

After riddling the instrument panel and smashing the cockpit window with rifle shots, Belon handed his personal arsenal to Lebanese security men, declaring, "I did it for Lebanon."

Official sources said he told interrogators, "I could not tolerate the injustice done to you"—accepted as a reference to last week's raid in which Israel seized 22 Lebanese prisoners in reprisal for the capture of a night watchman by Palestine commandos.

Judicial sources said after preliminary investigation ended tonight that Belon was charged with hijacking an airliner, threatening people with weapons, and illegal possession of arms. He faces between three and seven years in jail if convicted. No arrest warrant has yet been issued against Belon, however.

Capt. Kenneth Marks, the Boeing pilot, told reporters at Beirut airport that, during a refueling stop at Rome, Belon fired a shot in the forward galley.

"He was getting impatient because we were staying too long at Rome. We wanted to figure out some way of not leaving the captain said. During the three-hour flight on to Beirut, Belon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Lebanese soldiers guarding the Trans World Airlines jet hijacked over Italy and forced to fly to Beirut by 28-year-old Frenchman Christian Belon (top).

Mild Flu Kills 4,185 in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—British health officials today attributed 4,185 deaths over the last six weeks to the flu epidemic still raging in many parts of the country.

The weekly toll, starting with the week ended Nov. 23, follows a rising curve: 4, 10, 52, 298, 1,421, 2,400.

Health officials describe the current flu virus as "mild."

"They say the large number of deaths has resulted from the wide spread of the disease, rather than its severity."

Ninety-five percent of the deaths have been among persons 55 years old and over.

Agnew Hints U.S. Might Fill Void In S. Pacific Left by U.K. Pullout

By James M. Naughton

SINGAPORE, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew indicated today that the United States might extend some types of technical and morale-building aid to Singapore, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand to help them in their efforts to fill the defense gap left by Britain when it pulls its forces out of the region next year.

The Vice-President told reporters traveling with him on his 11-nation tour of Asia that there was a "possibility" that the United States would assist the four countries and Britain in a joint security arrangement.

Mr. Agnew ruled out the use of U.S. ground troops and said there had been no request from officials for direct American participation in a joint defense arrangement.

He declined to discuss the specifics of potential U.S. help.

Aides traveling with the Vice-President said, however, that he was talking about contracts for repairs on U.S. ships and planes at bases the British will vacate.

"We would come into Singapore with a commercial arrangement," said one adviser to the Vice-President. "We wouldn't guarantee the defense of Singapore."

The adviser added that the presence of American naval vessels in the port of Singapore would constitute a "definite relationship," which could shore up the image of the region and give its leaders more confidence.

Mr. Agnew met for an hour and a half this afternoon with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. They were reported to have discussed the attempts to work out a new regional defense agreement. The British are turning over to Singapore a well equipped naval base and three Royal Air Force bases as they withdraw from the island and neighboring Malaysia.

Reports out of Singapore last summer indicated that the U.S. Navy had inspected the shipyard and expressed interest in contract-

ing for repair work there on combat vessels and at the airfields on carrier-based planes.

Talks between Britain and the four nations have not produced agreement to date on a joint defense arrangement. One source

traveling with Mr. Agnew said the Vice-President would attempt to "lean on the Australians" when he visits Canberra next week to find out how serious they are about arranging a regional agreement.

Mr. Agnew also will visit New Zealand.

The possible American contract would be in keeping with the self-reliance doctrine that President Nixon announced last July and would govern future U.S. relations in Asia. It would permit the Asians to work out their own defense agreements, but provide them with a somewhat heavy sign of American presence in the form of ships and planes.

Congressional and public disaffection with U.S. military involvement overseas reportedly has forced the Department of Defense to move quickly in any negotiations with Singapore, but it was confirmed here last month that senior military officials, including Adm. John S. McCain Jr., commander in chief of American forces in the Pacific, had made discreet visits to Singapore.

News Analysis

Libya: Planes Where There Are No Pilots?

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 9—Observers here can't help wondering who will fly the 50 Mirage fighters that France is selling to Libya.

The Libyans don't even have enough qualified pilots to fly the 20 Northrop F-5s they have ordered from the United States.

Though only ten have been delivered, three have already crashed.

"Their pilots simply aren't ready for this sophisticated machinery," said one military source.

When the report came out last month that Libya wanted to buy the Mirages from France, both military men and arms representatives here were skeptical.

Not only didn't Libya have 50 pilots, but it didn't have the maintenance men needed to take care of 50 jets.

There was speculation that Egyptian pilots would be used. If Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser is reliably quoted in the Moroccan newspaper L'Opinion, however, Egypt doesn't even have enough pilots to fly its own planes.

According to L'Opinion, Mr. Nas-

ser made his remarks before Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization during the recent Arab conference in Rabat.

The newspaper quotes him as telling the guerrillas he wanted to be "frank," and that for the moment the Libyans had vast air superiority over the Egyptians.

"3 Pilots a Plane"

This superiority, said Mr. Nasser, was not in numbers of aircraft, but in pilots.

The order for the 20 F-5s, a plane roughly comparable to Mirage-3s and MIG-21s, was placed under King Idris. So far the Libyans have not cancelled the remaining half of the order.

It is possible, however, that they may cancel the ten remaining planes—which they have not yet paid for. They recently cancelled a \$300 million British air defense system contract.

If the Libyans replace the remaining F-5s with Mirages, they will pay \$500,000 more per plane. The F-5s sell for about \$1 million. The Mirage-3 for \$1.5 million.

According to French sources, France will be selling the Mirages (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

France Confirms A Plan for Selling Libya 50 Mirages

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Jan. 9—France tonight agreed to sell at least 50 Mirage jets to Libya and at the same time said that progress was being made in the search for peace in the Middle East.

The double-barreled announcement by official sources said that 15 of the sophisticated planes would be delivered to the Libyan revolutionary government during 1971 and the remainder over a "long period of time."

The announcement of peace talks progress seemed to be timed to ease the impact of the massive plane sale to the Libyans. At the same time, the government released official figures for arms sales by the other powers to the Arabs during past years.

The announcement of the sales caught U.S. officials by surprise. Earlier this week, the French had given the United States assurances that original reports of 50 Mirages destined for Libya were "exaggerated."

Late tonight American officials had not received official confirmation of the announcement. One American source close to the embassy said that if the reports were confirmed, "then we were misled."

Tonight's announcement confirms original reports two weeks ago that the Libyans were to buy 50 planes. The French never denied the reports, but informed Defense Ministry sources were quoted by the French news agency this week as saying the contract would be for between "ten and 15" planes.

The announcement follows a week of assurances by the U.S. government that the United States was not "concerned" over the imminent sale. U.S. sources said that the French had not given any numbers, but assured that original figures were inflated.

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Rockets Hit City

in Laos 1st Time

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 9 (AP)—North and North Vietnamese combined forces fired 15 rockets into Phnom Penh, Laos' second city, early today.

It was the first time in the Laotian war that rockets had been used against Phnom Penh, which is a major city.

Two women were killed and two men wounded by rockets which hit a military headquarters.

For artillery shot back, and a firing patrol was sent to the rocket spot, but no counterattacks were reported, a Laotian defense spokesman said.

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4 Days After Embassy Bomb Score

Long-Awaited U.S. Ambassador Is in Athens

CHENNAI, Jan. 9 (AP)—Henry Tasca, the long-awaited U.S. ambassador to Greece, arrived today following confirmation of reports that a bomb was found in U.S. Embassy last Monday.

Tasca flew in from Washington after a brief visit to Rome on his way to Athens.

Speculation by opposition groups that his presence here would restore the military-backed rule was refuted by Tasca.

Tasca was met by Alexander Sgouras, chief protocol officer of the Greek Foreign Ministry, and by a U.S. Embassy official.

The ambassador's post has been vacant since Philip S. Tabet resigned a year ago after a Republican administration took over in Athens.

Tasca's career foreign officer and ambassador to Greece before he was appointed here last Monday, the day the bomb was discovered in the embassy's main entrance.

A spokesman said the bomb was left by unknown persons between the consular section of the embassy. Demolition



Henry J. Tasca

was "as an act of opposition to Greek-American cooperation."

It was widely believed here that the Nixon administration delayed appointing a new ambassador in order to express its displeasure over the regime's delay in restoring basic liberties almost three years after seizing power in a bloodless coup.

Mr. Tasca had been the center of newspaper speculation for the past several months as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed President Nixon's choice.

"Is he or isn't he coming?" was one of the questions indirectly asked at the regime by opposition newspapers.

However, the government-backed newspaper Nea Politika which usually reflects the thinking of Premier George Papadopoulos claimed:

"Mr. Tasca's arrival will not mark any change in U.S. policy towards Greece and relations between the two countries are becoming still closer. Washington's policy is non-intervention in the domestic affairs of friendly and allied nations."

France has been boycotting the meetings of the union for a year. The French government, under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, had refused to attend the meetings ostensibly because of irregularities in convening the session. The British believe, however, that the De Gaulle government thought the union to circumvent France's two vetoes on Britain's admission to the Common Market.

The French government also objected at this session to the scheduled presence tomorrow of a representative of the European Economic Commission. The representative, Edoardo Martino, will nevertheless attend tomorrow's session.

After the customary expressions of regret over France's absence, the six foreign ministers attending the meeting today reached a consensus that diplomats said strengthened Britain's bid for a political presence in Europe.

Mr. Stewart emphasized Britain's interest in participation in any discussions on future European political unity.

Year-old Boycott

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In Mississippi

Negroes to Boycott Merchants Backing Private White Schools

By Thomas A. Johnson

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Negroes are organizing a number of economic boycotts of white merchants who are said to be supporting all-white, private schools set up to avoid desegregation.

The boycotts could stretch into several heavily black counties.

During a week of activity around the desegregation of 30 of the state's 150 school districts, a pattern has emerged where whites are generally staying in the public system where they are in the majority and leaving the boycotts to set up

private schools where they are in the minority.

The state's NAACP field secretary, Charles Evers, said yesterday that more than 400 black people from Adams, Wilkinson and Amite counties in the southern part of the state met Wednesday night at a church in Woodville to voice their support of a selective-buying campaign.

"We're not going to argue with white folks," Evers said. "We're just not going to support them if they support the private schools. If we're not good enough for them to go to school with us, we're not good enough to spend money with them."

No Other Choice

He said that the Negroes who met Wednesday night agreed that "there was no other choice." "We would be supporting the white private schools even if we just bought a package of cigarettes from some white store owner. We don't intend to argue the point, we will just organize black folk, vote right and spend our money where it will help us and not hurt us."

Earlier this week black leaders in the town of Canton, in Madison County, made preliminary plans for a boycott of local merchants. The merchants had reportedly contributed some 50 percent of the money and materials used in setting up a private white school. They did this rather than obey the government's directive that they should send their children to formerly all-black schools.

In recent days there has been much talk of selective-buying campaigns in other communities. Some of these communities include Terry, Benton and Benton, where some white merchants were accused of contributing to the private schools.

The Governor of Mississippi, John Bell Williams, said more than 100 private schools were being organized statewide. Economic boycotts have been effective in some parts of Mississippi in the past where blacks make up about 43 percent of the total population.

Whites Allowed to Stay

PETAL, Miss., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Fifty white children who refused transfer to a Negro school despite the Supreme Court's "desegregation" order, were permitted to remain at predominantly white Petal Junior High School yesterday.

Forrest County Education Superintendent Milton Evans said the children will be allowed to remain at the school until the school board decides what to do about them.

Convicts Set Up Junior C. of C. War on Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The inmates at the Maryland House of Correction have a junior chapter of commerce, and its members are concerned about crime.

The Jessup Jaycees, declaring in a resolution that "something must be done," have begun a crime and drug enlightenment program to bring law enforcement, correctional and judicial officials to the house of correction for a quarterly discussion session with inmates. The first one is to be held April 4.

The project, the Jaycees said, is aimed at combating "crime, violence, moral, ethical, spiritual and physical decay."

Gene Tunney's Son To Try for Senate

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Rep. John Tunney, 35, son of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, announced yesterday he will seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Republican George Murphy.

Sen. Murphy, 67, the one-time movie actor and dancer, has indicated he will run again. He is undergoing a series of physical examinations to clear up questions about his health after an operation in 1965 for throat cancer.

Rep. Tunney has been in Congress since 1965. He said that "destruction of our environment" would be a major issue in his campaign.

Exoneration of Kennedy Seems Likely After Inquest

By Homer Bigart

EDGEMONT, Mass., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Main Street released information today after a four-day closed investigation of the most publicized automobile accident in history.

Gene was the motley throng of reporters and cameramen that had waited in the snow and cold outside the red-brick Dukes County courthouse during the inquest into the drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne nearly six months ago.

It was a most frustrating affair. Lawyers for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, driver of the black sedan that plunged from a narrow bridge on Chesapeake Bay, pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

For those outside, the only excitement was a glimpse of the star witness, Sen. Kennedy, as he entered and left the courthouse on Monday, the first day of the inquest. He was seen going in and out when he emerged.

For the first time under oath he had been asked to explain why he drove the 28-year-old Washington secretary down a lonely, hilly dirt road to a dangerous bridge that had only a deserted beach beyond. And why he had waited nine hours before reporting the accident to the police.

After two hours of testimony, Sen. Kennedy left the island and was never recalled. Some 26 other witnesses followed him on the stand. When the hearing ended yesterday afternoon, it was apparent that no new information of any importance had been added to the record.

But Sen. Kennedy, the wait for exoneration of guilt in an accident that had destroyed his presidential hopes for 1972 was not yet over.

Several weeks may elapse before District Judge James A. Boyle completes his study of the 785 pages of testimony and completes his report on whether an "unlawful act or negligence" on the part of Sen. Kennedy contributed to the death of Miss Kopechne.

It was Judge Boyle who imposed a two-month suspended sentence

on Mr. Kennedy when the senator last summer pleaded guilty to leaving the scene of an accident. At that time, Judge Boyle showed sympathy for the senator's predicament, saying that "he has already been and will continue to be punished far beyond anything this court can impose."

The prospect of criminal action against Sen. Kennedy seemed diminished at the end of the week. Aides of District Attorney Edmund Dineen, who ordered the inquest, said it was "very doubtful" that he would himself initiate a grand jury investigation.

If Mr. Dineen decides to run again next fall, the volatile, short-tempered district attorney would appear on the Democratic ticket with Sen. Kennedy also up for reelection. Far from seeming reluctant about putting the man in jail, Mr. Dineen told newsmen he expected to vote for Sen. Kennedy.

Not is the grand jury, now in recess, likely to take independent action. Its foreman, Leslie H. Leand, the Vineyard Haven druggist, said he had been told by State Attorney General Robert Quinn that the jury has no right to call for an investigation on its own. Mr. Leand thought that a special session of the grand jury would need the approval of either Mr. Dineen, Attorney General Quinn or of a superior court judge.

Should Judge Boyle's report find that negligence by senator contributed to the death of Miss Kopechne, Mr. Dineen might be impelled to call the grand jury. He could seek an indictment charging Sen. Kennedy with manslaughter for which conviction in Massachusetts requires proof of "willful and wanton and gross disregard of human life" or for the lesser offense of "driving to endanger" the lives of others, a misdemeanor with a maximum of two years.

Conviction of Sen. Kennedy on either charge now appears remote. For one thing, Bigartown police Chief Dominick J. Arena, who investigated the accident last July, announced then that he found no evidence of negligence.

Today, Chief Arena said: "I have never been aware of any additional evidence. I'm satisfied that I presented for the only charge (leaving the scene of an accident) that I had any information to go on. No other information has since become available to me. 'I really think this affair is over.'"

Sen. Kennedy to Ireland DUBLIN, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy will visit Ireland in March, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said today. Sen. Kennedy will address the biennial celebration of Trinity College's Historical Society on March 30, the spokesman said.



President Nixon displays a present he received from his White House staff, a front page of the Washington Evening Star dated Jan. 9, 1913, the day he was born.

Nixon Spends Quiet 57th Birthday at Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)

President Nixon was 57 years old today. He was spending a quiet day at the White House with his family and a desk full of work.

Mr. Nixon had but one official appointment today, a meet-

ing with Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York and vicar general of the armed forces. The cardinal has just returned from his Christmas visit to the troops in Vietnam and was expected to discuss his trip with the President.

At his desk Mr. Nixon faced the task of finalizing the budget within the next few days in preparation for the opening of the second session of the 91st Congress. He also was working on his State of the Union message.

Dr. King Holiday Is 'Proclaimed' By Abernathy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy yesterday "proclaimed" Jan. 15 a "national people's holiday" honoring the birth date of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

He urged citizens across the nation to stay home from work and school Thursday to honor the assassinated civil rights leader, who would have been 41 on that day.

Mr. Abernathy said he was proclaiming the holiday by "the power vested in me" as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King led until his death April 4, 1968—and as head of the Poor People's Campaign.

Mr. Abernathy signed his proclamation at a news conference in the Rayburn Office Building, using four pens, and suggested that the document be preserved for posterity in the national archives.

Police Didn't Look for Prints On Panther Arms After Battle

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Chicago police made no attempt to find fingerprints on guns allegedly collected in a Black Panther leader's apartment after a raid there last month, the sergeant who led the raiding party said yesterday.

Sgt. Daniel Groth said that he could offer no "logical" reasons why no attempt to identify fingerprints was made.

His testimony seemed to astonish a special deputy coroner holding an inquest into the police raid in which two Black Panthers were killed.

Police have contended that the fatal shootings took place during a wild exchange of gunfire with Panther party members in a West Side apartment and have produced rifles, shotguns and pistols allegedly seized at the scene.

Special Deputy Coroner Marshall Gerber obviously thought that fingerprints would have been sought in order to substantiate the police version that they were fired on by the Panthers.

Mr. Gerber asked Sgt. Groth, "Can you give us any logical reason why technicians of the crime laboratory would not attempt to seek at least one fingerprint to show the weapons had been held by the Panthers during the shooting?"

However, Sgt. Groth testified, no fingerprints had been taken and he couldn't give any logical reason for it.

Coroner's Jury

Sgt. Groth's testimony opened up several new questions about the police version of the raid and the police answers apparently did not satisfy some members of the special coroner's jury.

The raid, early Dec. 4, left two men dead—Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois branch of the party, and Mark Clark, a down-state Panther leader. The Panthers claim that Sgt. Groth and his men went to the apartment at 4:45 a.m. specifically to kill Mr. Hampton.

Mormons Reemphasize Bar To Negroes in Priesthood

By Wallace Turner

The top leadership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon), in a statement distributed to its leadership throughout the world, has re-emphasized its religious policy that bars Negroes from serving in the priesthood of the church.

A copy of the statement, which was issued Dec. 15, was received here yesterday. It was directed to "general authorities, regional representatives of the Twelve, Stake presidents, mission presidents and bishops."

Of those receiving the statement, "general authorities" refers to the church's top officers, including the 12 apostles and the president and his counselors. The regional representatives report from their regions to the general authorities. Stake presidents are the administrative heads of collections of congregations in a locality, and bishops are the heads of congregations.

Except to confirm that the copy was genuine, spokesmen for the church would not comment on it, and top church leaders were not available for comment. The leaders were attending their customary Thursday meeting in the church's Salt Lake City temple.

Knowledgeable sources outside the church said the statement was produced for internal use. "It was for the church's use in explaining the church's position in explaining the church's dispute with Stanford University over cancellation of further athletic competition, these non-church sources believed."

Negro athletes at different schools for the last several years have protested taking part in contests with teams from Brigham Young University, the Mormon school at Provo, Utah. Stanford canceled its athletic relationship with Brigham Young last fall on the ground that the Mormons were prejudiced and biased against Negroes.

The Mormon practice manifested itself in a refusal to allow Negroes to become priesthood members, although it will admit them to church membership. There are said to be about 200 Negro members. Except for Negroes, all male Mormons are expected to become members of the priesthood.

The priesthood orders are at the core of a religious practice established on the teachings and revelations that, according to Mormon beliefs, Joseph Smith, their prophet, received from God. For example, not to belong to the priesthood during life will diminish the role in the celestial kingdom of eternity, the Mormons teach.

Earlier, Sgt. Groth recounted his version of the shooting, insisting that the first shot was fired from inside the apartment by a black woman lying on a mattress. He said that on his orders his men ceased firing three times while he pleaded with the occupants to surrender.

But each time the firing was restarted from within the apartment rooms, he said.

Mr. Gerber, the deputy coroner, threatened two of the surviving occupants with contempt citations for refusing to give a constitutionally valid reason for declining to testify. They are Brenda Harris, 17, who was wounded in the shooting, and Blair Anderson, 18.

Each took the stand briefly and on advice of a lawyer, refused to tell anything more than names, addresses and ages. All of the surviving Panthers are charged with attempted murder and have maintained that their forthcoming trial would be jeopardized if they testify now at the inquest. None, however, has been willing to cite the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination.

Union Posts \$50,000 Reward

U.S. to Investigate Election Of UMW After Three Murders

CLARKSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Labor Secretary George P. Shultz last night ordered an investigation into the United Mine Workers of America election that some miners believe led to the murders of UMW official Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

Mr. Shultz issued the order a short time after the union offered a \$50,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the killers. The investigation had been sought by the union.

Edward L. Carey, UMW general counsel, said he requested the Labor Department to "conduct a thorough, fact-finding investigation" into the union's Dec. 9 presidential election because "it is our conviction this election was one of the most honest in labor history."

Mr. Yablonski, found slain in his home here Monday with his wife and daughter, lost the election to the incumbent, W.A. (Tony) Boyle after one of the most bitter campaigns in UMW history.

Sen. Robert G. Byrd, D., W.Va., said he "was greatly disturbed" about the murders and assassination attempt on Monongalia County Prosecutor Joseph Lauria. He said the two crimes "should be a cause of great concern for all of us and need to be diligently investigated."

Mr. Lauria, who had launched a vigorous campaign against organized crime, was injured seriously when he turned on the ignition of his car and an explosion demolished the front end of the vehicle.

This occurred Jan. 2, possibly as close as 48 hours after the Yablonski murders. Dec. 30 or Dec. 31, Mr. Yablonski's two sons, Joseph and Kenneth, have charged that the three members of their family were killed by "professional assassins."

West Virginia police said Mr. Lauria's car was "professionally wired."

The police said threatening telephone calls in recent days to two union officials active in Mr. Yablonski's unsuccessful recent bid for the union presidency "possibly were 'black calls.'"

Investigators were without a meaningful clue to the pistol slayings of Mr. Yablonski, 58, his wife, Margaret, 57, and

daughter, Charlotte, 25, while they slept in their old stone farmhouse on the outskirts of this small coal mining community.

Meanwhile, thousands of miners, friends and relatives heaved bitterly cold weather today to attend the funeral for the Yablonskis. Absent, however, were high officials of the union, who had been asked by Mr. Yablonski's sons to stay away from the services.

'Peace Creep' Singer Leads Laugh-In at Chicago Trial

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (UPI)

Ed Sanders affirmed "in the name of a galactic substance" that he is a rock singer, yodeler, author, publisher, poet, song writer and "peace creep." Then he testified at the conspiracy trial of the "Chicago seven."

Mr. Sanders, who leads a rock band known for its explicitly "dirty" and "naughty" songs as The Fugs, provided plenty of laughs yesterday at the trial of seven men charged with conspiring to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Just before Mr. Sanders took the stand, defense attorney Leonard I.



George P. Shultz

Hijacker Is Killed Trying to Seize DC-3 in Panama

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 9 (UPI)

National Guardsmen today shot and killed a young Panamanian trying to hijack a DC-3 transport to Cuba.

One of the 28 passengers aboard, held by the hijacker as a hostage, was shot and wounded slightly.

The airliner, operated by the Panamanian RAPSA Airline, was en route from the city of David to Bocas del Toro when Jorge Tulio Medrano Caballero, 20, took a passenger as hostage and ordered the pilot, Capt. Enrique Pretel, to fly to Cuba.

Capt. Pretel told the hijacker he did not have enough fuel aboard to make the flight and was ordered to return to David to take on additional gas.

Maj. Antonio Noriega, National Guard commander at the airfield, refused to permit the flight to take off again and ordered Medrano Caballero to surrender.

A lieutenant, Armando Palacios Gondola, boarded the plane through the pilot's window as the hijacker tried holding his hostage as a shield.

A burst of gunfire cut him down and inflicted a minor wound on the hostage.

New U.S. Envoy To Sweden 'Soon,' McCloskey Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)

President Nixon is expected to designate an ambassador to Sweden soon, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey told a news conference today.

Mr. McCloskey's disclosure appeared to be due to a slip of the tongue. He had announced to newsmen that Swedish Ambassador Robert de Besche today deposited Sweden's instruments of ratification to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, thereby making Sweden the 25th nation to have joined the treaty.

"Then Mr. McCloskey began a sentence: 'Our ambassador to Sweden...'"

He was immediately interrupted by newsmen pointing out that there has been no U.S. ambassador in Sweden since William W. Heath resigned his post at the end of the administration of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. McCloskey then said: "I expect an ambassador to be designated soon."

Berkeley Feminists Demand Admission to Karate Class

By Wallace Turner

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 9 (UPI)

Members of the militant Women's Liberation Movement are demanding admission to the all-male karate classes given by the University of California's physical education department.

Wednesday a group of 20 or more invaded the men's locker room and yesterday about 35 went to the room where the all-male karate class was in session. They were greeted with sneers, and a few nervous giggles from some of the male students in the locker room.

Yesterday they held their ground in the face of threats of arrest unless they dispersed.

While the fundamental argument is feminist rights, the physical education department was picked for this assault on the ground that it does not offer instruction in karate for women students.

On Wednesday the demonstrators chanted "Defense for Women." Yesterday the chant was "Self-Defense for Women Now." They also threatened, "Open it up or we'll shut it down."

The demonstrators were mainly attractive girls wearing miniskirts and boots. Most of the men in the locker room they invaded were partially dressed.

The girls said they need the

karate instruction because of the danger of being raped around the university campus.

"I was attacked in front of my house at 8 o'clock on a Sunday evening last summer," said one girl. "I had no way to defend myself. For months afterward I was frightened of every man I passed on the street."

The campus newspaper, the Daily Californian, said some of the girls reported 65 rapes in one section in 1968, and 113 in 1969, but the paper said the Berkeley police records show only 38 rapes in that section in 1968.

Liz Bunting, 22, a senior in English, a spokeswoman for Women's Liberation, said the demonstration was not only for admission to the karate classes, but also to call attention to the continued discrimination the feminists feel the school shows toward women.

The girls were told that they could not be admitted to the class because it is operated under the men's division of the physical education department. They were promised a karate class for women for next term.

One student leaving the karate class said of the demonstrators: "I don't think they'd like it very well. They'd have to cut their fingernails."

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France Arms the Arabs

The long-term cause of French-American friendship and the more immediate problem of peace in the Middle East are not well served by the State Department's effort to shrug off reports of substantial French arms sales to Libya.

The French government has now, after sharp denials directed to this newspaper, confirmed in principle a New York Times report last month that France is arranging an arms deal with the new government of Libya. French spokesmen state that the transaction does not involve 50 Mirage jets and 200 tanks, as originally reported. But there is no clear indication that the deal is limited to the mere "ten or fifteen" Mirages mentioned by the French.

If the sale of French military equipment to Libya even approaches the dimensions that have been suggested and acknowledged by some sources in Paris, it could seriously upset the balance of power in the Middle East. That would certainly poison relations between Washington and Paris.

The French argument that their embargo on arms to the Middle East applies only to those nations directly involved in the 1967 Middle East war evades the realities of 1970. The fact is that such rear-area nations as Libya and Iraq, to which France also is supplying munitions, are among the most belligerent of the Arab states today. Iraq has troops in Jordan close to the Israeli border and the new military regime in Libya has pledged economic and military support to the Arab struggle against Israel.

Paris does have a point when it argues that "everybody has been selling to everybody" in the Middle East, but not much of a point. The United States and Britain have been pulling out of Libya since the new military regime took power there last September and have exercised considerable restraint in their arms dealings elsewhere in the area, though perhaps not enough restraint. It is the Russians who have been most recklessly pumping arms into the region, all on the Arab side. If the Western nations cannot stand together in a common policy of forbearance, aimed at maintaining a balance, there is no hope of bringing the Middle East arms race under control.

In addition to seeking new outlets for its arms manufacturers, France no doubt also hopes to gain a larger share in Libya's rich oil deposits as a result of its favoritism toward the Arabs. That is a shortsighted as well as a cynical goal. The new Middle East conflict invited by France's arms policy could have a disastrous impact on the vital flow of Arab oil to France and all of its European allies.

According to the State Department, the Libyan arms deal will not become a point of contention between President Nixon and President Pompidou when the French leader visits Washington next month. It should. Both nations have a vital stake in promoting peace in the Middle East. To achieve this common goal they must agree on common policies to restrict the flow of arms that hastens a new war.—From Friday's THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Disease by Any Other Name . . .

In deciding last November to renounce biological warfare, President Nixon left behind an area of policy which has since become the scene of a sharp bureaucratic skirmish. The area concerns toxins. These are poisons generated by living bacteria. Hence, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency told a House committee recently, it is "pretty clear" the President meant to ban them as biological agents. Last year, however, the Pentagon reclassified toxins as chemical agents, ostensibly on grounds that they are not, in fact, living bacteria. Hence, declared the Pentagon in its House testimony, they are "not under presidential edict. So the argument goes. The military, which reportedly has stored 20,000 botulinum bullets and God knows what other weaponized toxins at Pine Bluff arsenal in Arkansas, wants to retain them. Some nongovernmental critics charge that the President pulled a trick, renouncing the militarily unreliable part of the American biological arsenal while reclassifying the useful part as "chemical."

We have no evidence for accusing the President of such duplicity. Rather, we assume the matter was left gray by inadvertence. To be sure, in Mr. Nixon's CBW statement and in the accompanying White House briefing on it, the distinction drawn between biological and chemical agents was that biological spread epidemics randomly and chemicals affect only their direct victims. By this standard, most toxins are chemicals. Only a complete cynic, however, can believe that this is the distinction Mr.

Nixon really wanted to draw. The revulsion generally felt against biological warfare arises from the conviction that disease should not be used as a weapon of war. Surely the President did not mean that, while a disease induced by living bacteria is out of bounds, a disease induced by a toxin is acceptable. He can scarcely have renounced typhoid only to embrace botulism.

Finding itself seized of this issue, the administration may choose to extract some tactical advantage from it—by trading off toxins for tear gases and chemical defoliants. That is, it may conspicuously abandon its claim to toxins in order to mollify the considerable congressional and public opposition to the tear gases and defoliants used in Vietnam. This issue is likely to come to a boil in forthcoming Senate hearings on the Geneva Protocol. The protocol commits signers not to use chemical or biological agents first in war and the President has asked the Senate to ratify it. He has specified, however, that in his reading, the protocol does not cover the widely used tear gases and defoliants.

Our own view is that these agents are an integral part of the Vietnam war; that repugnant as they are, the President is not likely to stop using them while American troops are still fighting in Vietnam and that the important consideration is to avoid the kind of situation where the pressures for their use become so strong. Regardless of that, botulism and the other diseases induced by toxins admit of no similar ambiguity and dispute. They must be banned.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Italian Lullaby

In spite of a certain relaxation of tension in Italy at the beginning of this year, the crisis caused by the prolonged wave of strikes, social unrest and bomb explosions is far from being solved.

At first there were hopeful signs that the bomb outrages would shock the leaders of the four main non-Communist parties into quickly reviving their center-left coalition, thus putting an end to five disastrous months of weak rule by a minority Christian Democratic government.

But it is already becoming evident that the politicians are again being lulled into a false sense of security as the danger of extremist political action has receded.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Nuclear Imbalance

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's statement that America may have to build new nuclear missile weapons if the Russians continue to deploy their giant SS-9 missiles at the present accelerated rate, and if no progress is made at the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), is one of the most serious developments in this field for a long time. The nuclear balance between America and Russia is in danger of tilting heavily in Russia's favor.

It is highly improbable . . . that America would ever undertake a first strike against

Russia, but by no means inconceivable that Russia might make one against America if the Kremlin calculated that retaliation would be impossible or so low as to be acceptable.

If the SALT conference, which resumes in April, can bring some order into this nightmare scene, well and good. But whether it does or not, European countries, including Britain, will increasingly become hostages. To avoid this, Western Europe needs its own nuclear force.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Pravda on Hess

Wednesday Pravda weighed in with a reply to those seeking the release of the last prisoner in Spandau. The Pravda commentator said the background for the suggestions that Hess should be released was to be found in My Lai, the arena of bloody reprisals by American interventionists, in the ruins of Arab settlements destroyed by Israeli rockets, in the speeches and slogans at meetings of West German revanchists and Nazis, in the concentration camps for thousands of political prisoners of the police regimes of Lisbon, Madrid and Athens.

Naturally, the Russian interventionists in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet-supplied rockets which fall on Israeli villages and the political prisoners behind the Iron Curtain were all overlooked.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

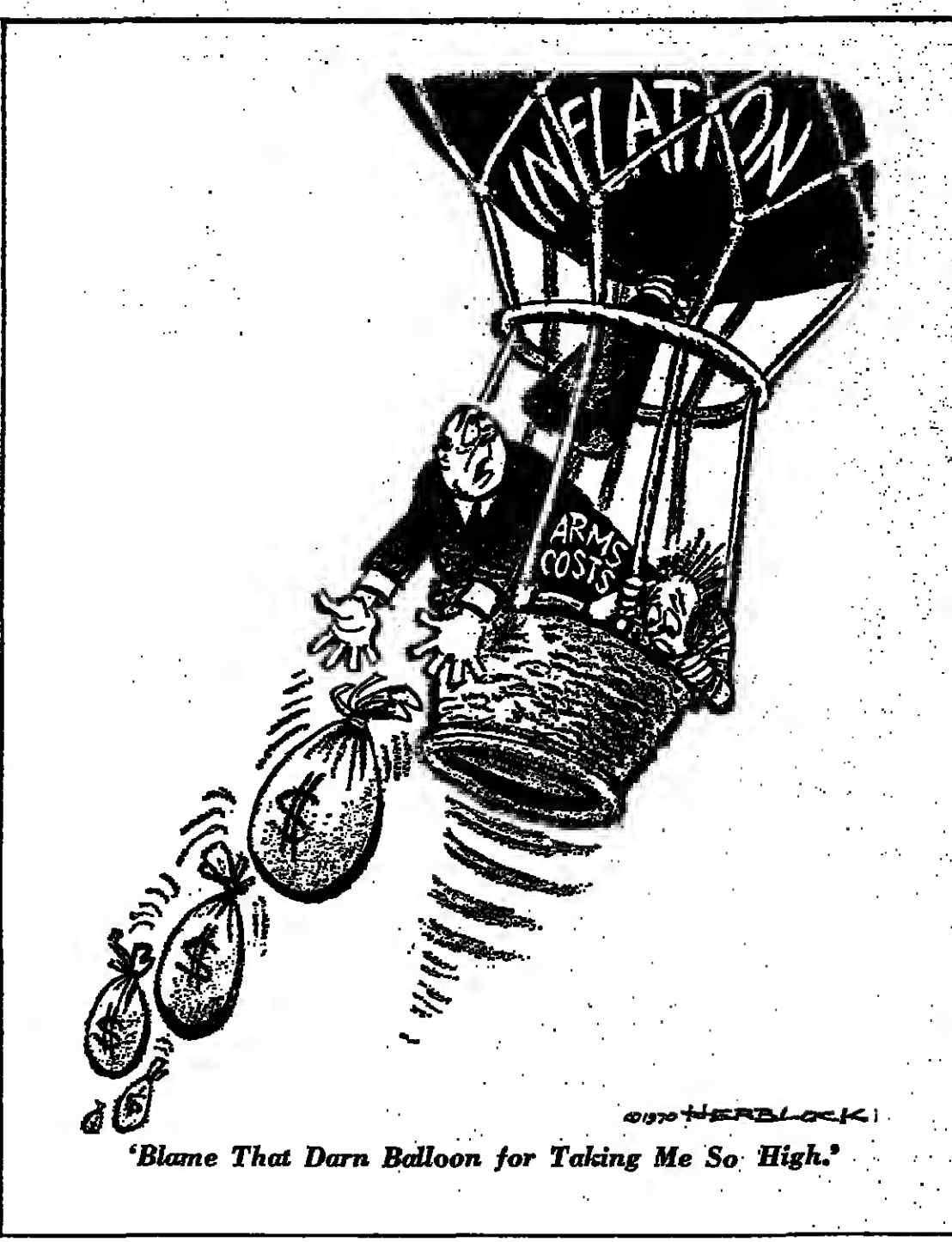
Jan. 10, 1895

BRUSSELS—An exciting debate took place today in the House of Representatives, on the fact that M. Van den Peereboom, Minister of Posts and Railways, prohibits the sale of the Socialist Journal Le Peuple in railway stations. The Socialists maintain that this is absolutely contrary to the freedom of the press. The minister maintains that the state, as proprietor of the railways, is entitled just as a private company to refuse to carry goods it considers obnoxious.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 10, 1920

WASHINGTON—In his letter to the Jackson Day dinner, President Wilson brought out the point that in his opinion, "the United States must ratify the Treaty of Versailles without material change in order to save the small nations of Europe and to insure a lasting peace." Mr. Wilson declared that he does not object to reservations by the Senate. But, he added, "We cannot rewrite the Treaty, we take it with the rest of the world, or the German danger will rise again."



'Blame That Darn Balloon for Taking Me So High.'

Soviet Bad Faith on Mideast

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—An extraordinary display of Soviet bad faith can now be disclosed, as the real background of the recent flurry over American policy toward Israel.

The flurry was caused, of course, by the statements of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, outlining the American government's view of reasonable terms for an Arab-Israeli peace treaty. But the Rogers statements were only made, after due deliberation, on the basis of prior Soviet commitments, whereupon the Soviet government briskly withdrew on the commitments.

To understand what happened, it is useful to understand the aim that Secretary Rogers long ago set for himself in the Middle East. The aim was simply to reach agreement with the Soviets on sensible peace terms, and then to use U.S. and Soviet influence to the maximum—the United States with the Israelis, the Soviets with the Arabs—to secure acceptance of those terms.

This aim has been pursued, with great patience and determination, since the Nixon administration took office. The first seeming hopeful break in the interminable negotiating process finally occurred in September.

Israeli Policy

The Israelis have always insisted, quite reasonably, that they could not make peace without face-to-face talks with the Arabs. The Arabs have always insisted that they could not talk with the Israelis until the "occupied territories" had been completely evacuated.

In September, however, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riad, informed Secretary of State Rogers that Egypt was prepared to consider face-to-face negotiations under the Rhodes formula. The phrase harks back to the 1949 armistice, which was negotiated in Rhodes.

Essentially, it means an Arab-Israeli conference under a United Nations umbrella, with a UN representative simultaneously serving as chairman of the conference and go-between for the conferees. This pattern for the peace talks has always been favored, and is still favored, by the State Department.

Since Egypt is now a Soviet client state, Secretary Rogers promptly

raised the question with his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko. The Kremlin's durable foreign minister replied, unequivocally, that his government also favored talks under the Rhodes formula.

This looked like the first really favorable break that had yet occurred in the U.S.-Soviet discussions. It led to a whole series of further talks between Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin.

The purpose of the Sisco-Dobrynin talks was to work out a kind of brief, agreed by both the United States and the U.S.S.R., for the UN mediator, Gunnar Jarring. The brief was intended to set forth the joint U.S.-Soviet view of reasonable peace terms, and thereupon to serve as a powerful instrument of leverage at the hoped-for talks under the Rhodes formula.

Jordan Question

The Sisco-Dobrynin talks seemed to go very well. Agreement was progressively reached on point after point, such as the evacuation and demilitarization of Sinai, Israeli use of the Suez Canal, and so on and so on. On Oct. 28, Sisco and Dobrynin completed their work, and they embodied the result in an agreed paper covering all the main heads of a sensible peace between the Egyptians and the Israelis.

The problem then was where to go from there. It was lengthily discussed at the State Department. Finally, Secretary Rogers made his demarche. He first set out the substance of the Sisco-Dobrynin paper as his view of a sound peace between Egypt and Israel, and he then covered the problem of peace between Israel and Jordan—which the Sisco-Dobrynin paper did not touch upon.

The expectation was, of course, that the Soviets would live up to their commitments by publicly supporting the Rogers demarche. If that had happened, talks under the Rhodes formula would probably be in progress today, for neither Arabs nor Israelis could have easily resisted the pressure of a joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. position.

Instead, there was silence in the Kremlin, which was finally broken by a Soviet note delivered at the State Department. The note not only withheld on just about every

point included in the Sisco-Dobrynin paper. It also withheld on Gromyko's statement to Secretary Rogers concerning the Rhodes formula itself. In short, it was a flagrant act of bad faith, of a kind to constitute a general warning.

The Triumph of Indifference

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—This is supposed to be a time of public indignation. You can hardly get to work and back these days without reading about or running into somebody demonstrating or picketing over some real or imagined grievance. Authority is said to be on the defensive almost everywhere.

Still, despite all this noisy defiance of officials, preachers, judges, teachers and parents, it is astonishing how so many outrages go on about as before, how people subside after the first few spasms of protest.

"Philosophers and theologians may remain forever at odds on whether war or peace is the natural condition of man," Time magazine observes this week. "What is well established is man's almost infinite adaptability. It has enabled him to survive and thrive, but it also enables him at times to tolerate the intolerable."

Evidence of the point is all around us. Wars, massacres, crime, strikes, slums, pollution, inflation and poverty are constantly in the headlines and on the television, and countless thousands of people, high and low, talk and demonstrate against them, but seemingly to little avail.

Helpless Feeling

The truth, of course, is that many people remain indignant "out there" but feel helpless to influence them, or subside when they are told things are a little better than they were. For example, the news on the Vietnam war this week is that U.S. casualties are the lowest in three years—down to 65 killed and 471 wounded. Also, the State Department announced that

enemy infiltration of South Vietnam was down from 250,000 in 1968 to between 100,000 and 110,000 in 1969.

This is the good news. The bad news, now the subject of little comment, is that the war is now the longest in American history and has taken 40,044 American lives and left 263,003 wounded in the last eight years, and the enemy keeps intact in the sanctuaries of Cambodia and Laos. Meanwhile, the enemy negotiators at the South Vietnamese representative didn't even show up for this week's Paris peace talks, and this is taken as the normal state of affairs.

The public reaction to the war in the Middle East is much the same. While the Vietnam war is at least winding down, the Israeli-Arab conflict is becoming more savage and ominous, and the main reaction here is a constant flow of American Jewish delegations to the State Department to protest against Secretary of State Rogers's efforts to find what he regards as a fair and even-handed settlement.

Untouched Masses

Every few days now some new change is brought by U.S. officials against U.S. soldiers who were involved in the My Lai tragedy in Vietnam, the latest a charge that a 22-year-old Army private was guilty of premeditated murder and indecent assault on a Vietnamese woman during the attacks on that village. But only 25 percent of those questioning the case expressed any opinion on My Lai expressed moral indignation, and 65 percent expressed the opinion that "incidents such as these [at My Lai] are bound to happen in a war."

The conclusion that seems to

flow from these things is that, in a vast continental country, the majority of the people are not directly affected either by the draft or the casualties in Vietnam, or by the massacres, the crime or the slums. And that those who are affected—and those who protest even when they are not—are still not enough to overcome the feelings of helplessness or indifference among the rest.

Accordingly, the government is free to follow its will, to emphasize the reduction in the casualties rather than the total number of casualties; to withdraw just enough troops to reduce the force of the protesting minority, but still leave over 400,000 in Vietnam; to change the draft but not equalize it for the poor; to cut the military budget by \$5 billion, but still leave it at astronomical heights.

It is not quite accurate, therefore, to say that authority is everywhere on the defensive. It is clearly under attack, but it is certainly in control of the war and of the budget, despite the opposition in the Congress and the universities.

This is not to say that there is not widespread anxiety in the nation about the killing in Vietnam, and the crime and poverty and racial tension at home, but on the whole, the people grumble and occasionally demonstrate, but usually subside and leave the government free to decide.

In this sense, the President has been correct: the "silent majority" has prevailed. It is the poor and racial tension, protesting against the moral cowardice of the war and the slums who are really on the defensive, but they are a substantial minority and their numbers are likely to grow.

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Denmark (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
France (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Germany (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Greece (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
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Ireland (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Italy (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
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Madagascar (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Malawi (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Mali (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Morocco (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Netherlands (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Norway (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Pakistan (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Portugal (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
South Africa (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Spain (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Taiwan (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Tanzania (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
U.A.R. (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
U.K. (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00
Zimbabwe (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00	75.00	140.00

The Art Market

Microscopic Masterpieces from a French Collection

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The 40 objects to be sold Jan. 21 at the Hôtel Drouot are a monument to the late Georges Haumont, the collector and collector who haunted the auction houses and was one of Drouot's most outstanding personalities.

He would have been a perfect subject for Balzac, who could have easily drawn Mr. Haumont's psychological portrait starting with Balzac's custom, from the objects that surrounded the collector.

The articles that will be included in the sale (to be conducted by the Aden-Ricard group and Paul Pescheteau, assisted by five French experts) are only a part of Mr. Haumont's collection. But they are enough to reveal his passion for historical curiosity and detail.

Characteristically, the rarest lot in the sale consists of a Renaissance set of scissors, scraper and pin, each topped by small statues, monumental in feeling but tiny in actual size; the overall height barely exceeds 4 inches. The pieces bear the arms of Diane de France, Henri II's illegitimate daughter. While the handles are made of engraved silver, the steel parts are paragon. No one but a collector with 50 years' training and an almost perfect knowledge of heraldry could have spotted such a microscopic masterpiece. This one feature of Mr. Haumont's collection implies years, spent poring over obscure documents in even more obscure libraries.

And this is precisely what Georges Haumont did. He was born in the early years of the Third Republic into a family well-to-do landowners in a remote corner of northeast France. It was a time when the French provincial bourgeoisie didn't think it indispensable to send their sons to the university. Mr. Haumont didn't go to college; he hardly needed to work. However, he eventually became curator of the Musée de la Ville de Paris, the best museum for porcelain and pottery. This led him to attend congresses and travel more than the French middle class his generation normally did. He retired about 1950 and died a few years later.

A Devouring Curiosity

This summary of Mr. Haumont's life may convey the image of a drab existence devoted to administrative tasks. But it tells nothing of the other side of his nature, the almost monomaniacal passion for gathering objects, helped by the most fantastic store of encyclopedic knowledge. Mr. Haumont had the devouring curiosity of a self-taught man in the best 19th-century style. What was rare, he assimilated everything successfully. He had a sharp eye for drawings and a first-class instinct for a best of 17th and 18th-century objects d'art. Everything he bought was rare and refined—but never showy.

His ornamental collection of Louis XIV and Marie-Thérèse is the finest French mania imaginable. There are three other stamped imprints of seals—a kind of object that has been seen in the French salerooms for the last ten years. When Mr. Haumont chose drawings, he almost unfailingly hooked rarer—always with some historical interest. There are, for example, three crayon portraits by Fragonard in the sale. They present the Bergerets, the family of the art patron who, encouraged Fragonard to take up painting and financed his trip to Italy.

Even more surprising is Georges Haumont's success when he eyed far away from his own familiar European shores. He had his hand at Chinese art, of all things, and got hold of the remarkable "Peking horse." He was even lucky with Gandharan sculpture, the specimen in the sale is excellent. Very few collectors brought in the traditional atmosphere of classical art. He was an art collector, not a collector. When Mr. Haumont bought Oriental objects, he was no longer a young man. The works were not well known. But he had that rare knack: an absolute lack of visual inhibition.

His mania for acquisition was almost psychopathic. For every object he bought, he would gather a wealth of documentation that would satisfy even the most exacting of scholars. He published many articles in obscure bulletins of hardly less obscure societies. And, in every one, he made his point successfully, always bringing out some unsuspected fact.

Mr. Haumont never had general visions or ideas. His solitary interests were microscopic like the objects he loved. He didn't keep all his possessions. He preferred to sit there on his chair, his feet on the floor, and recall still others. He never let money because he knew more than anyone else. But he didn't care for the money and was totally indifferent to appearance. For over 40 years, he was seen at Drouot wearing the same military greatcoat that had been allotted to him when he served as a private in the French Army during World War I. For the years the color gradually faded into the nondescript brown of a rare medal illustrating a little-known aspect of history always seemed to come between him and new clothes.

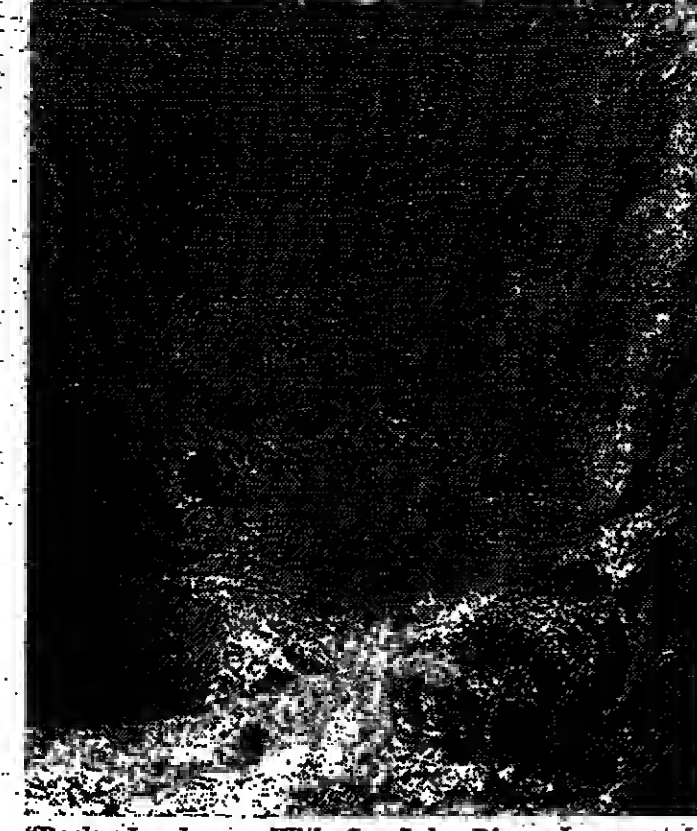
His little villa, in the suburbs of Paris, must have been a difficult place to live in. The walls were covered from top to bottom with drawings, prints and pictures. Archives and notes of documents blossomed everywhere. Small masterpieces were hanging on the walls. He is said to have been a difficult man. But he certainly knew what he wanted and he lived a life with a seething, if outwardly controlled intensity.

A pleasant run-of-the-mill sale of 18th and 19th-century furniture and objects d'art will be conducted by the Aden-Ricard group at Drouot Monday. There is a somewhat overpriced Louis XV commode with bombe sides. Significantly, the monument points out that a games table with folding top the Napoleon III period will be sold. This means that this recent period (just over a 100 years) is now glamorous enough in Europe to be widely publicized. Some decent Chinese porcelain—the so-called "Compagnie des Indes"—is also included.

Auctioneers Philippe Couhrier, Jean-Paul Couturier and Raymond de Nicolay are to sell jointly on Jan. 19 and 20 a fine library of over 3,000 volumes. It contains a 15th-century manuscript with ornamental initials. A fascinating lot of those interested in European classical architecture will be a 17th-century dated 1715 (in French) "Description of the structure of the Port-Royal-de-Champs Abbey," with period text bound with the manuscript.

London Auctions
Bargain Hunting's Harder
By Maxine Molyneux
LONDON, Jan. 9.—January, traditionally a quiet month in the art market, got off to an early start this year with a picture sale at Sotheby's on New Year's Day. Although not an important sale, it was surprisingly well attended and produced a comfortable 100% (242,523). This illustrates a growing tendency among London auctioneers, particularly the smaller houses, to disregard so-called seasonal fluctuations in attendance and price, resulting in good sales taking place earlier than usual.

This means it is no longer as easy as it was to pick up bargains at the first and last sales of the season. They are almost always packed with dealers hurriedly re-stocking after a good year, which is certainly the case at the moment. Sotheby's first sale of the year, last Wednesday, of mixed 18th and 19th-century English paintings, netted £24,500 (\$58,944), a good total for a "medium" sale, confirming the present buoyancy of the picture market.



"Rocky Landscape With Sun," by Diana Loewenstein.

Around the Paris Galleries

CHAGALL, Galerie Vision Nouvelle, 6 Place des Etats-Unis, to the end of March.

Yet another exhibition timed to coincide with the big retrospective show at the Grand Palais. Here we have Chagall's monumental series of over 100 etchings illustrating the Bible. A close-knit mass of very fine lines gives them a curious fluidity and sometimes an almost tangible depth. The treatment of space is voluntarily naive. The series exhibited here has been discreetly touched up with color by Chagall.

SONIA DELAUNAY, La De-meurée, 6 Place Saint-Sulpice, to Feb. 7.

Vigorous colors and geometric simplicity make these hand-woven rugs designed by 85-year-old Sonia Delaunay an astonishing testimony to her artistic vitality. They are, on the whole, pretty close to the colors and construction of her pre-war paintings.

ARDASH, Galerie Transposition, 132 Boulevard Raspail, to Jan. 24.

Acrylic ink on canvas lends transparency to these mild-mannered abstractions by the 30-year-old Iraqi, Ardash. The

colors tend to be in the pastel range.

PIERLUCA, STANLY, DAY and SAUL, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, to Feb. 7.

Pierluca, who died in 1968 at the age of 42, had a sculptor's sense of the monumental, as is demonstrated in his "Grande Lacerazione" exhibited here. Day and Saul are American. Two works by Day show a story corridor opening onto a blue sky, while Saul is represented by a rather repulsive work that lays claim to social significance by writing such emotion-charged words as "Pain," "Loss" and "Wealth" into the painting. Stanly, who lives in France, is represented by a large, discreetly modified natural stone.

CONQUETE DE L'ESPACE, Galerie Hervé, 18 Avenue Matisse, to Jan. 25.

Paintings and sculpture, ancient and modern, and including works by Rubens, Le Nain, Magnasco, Giacometti, Manzoni and Oscar (to mention but a few), make for interesting juxtapositions. The title refers of course to the mastery of pictorial and sculptural space.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Art in London

A Visionary Look at the World

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 9.—In the spring of 1967 a young artist named Diana Loewenstein finally died of the cancer which deprived her first of the use of her hands, then of her sight, then of her memory. After her death, as he tells in a most moving book "A Time To Love... A Time To Die..." her husband discovered in her studio a great mass of work, much of it delicate, visionary and serene, and some notebooks, full of tiny sketches and meditations on life and death, with a strong bias to the Zen masters.

Under the title of "The Visionary World of Diana Loewenstein," a large memorial exhibition of her work is now to be seen at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19 Upper Grosvenor Street. Apart from a few large flower panels, she worked always on a very small scale—the most interesting being two series, the first of stylized flowers, in which the artist seems to have invented for herself a fresh use of blossoms and the other series, entitled "Basic Structures of Nature," which were painted in the last active years of her life. These explore in a minute and peculiarly acute manner the relationships between the drop and the ocean, the crystal and the great globe itself, the passing cloud and the everlasting hills.

One is inevitably reminded by these remarkable paintings of the Oriental masters of a distant past. The whole spirit of such art is that of suggestion and half-hint, of the ever-changing color and pattern of the world without, imposed upon the changelessness of the world within.

Each year Arthur Tooth and Sons, 31 Bruton Street, makes an assemblage of good French figurative under the title "Le Tour des Ateliers." This year's show, running from Jan. 24 includes Venard, Dureau, Tallieu, T. Roussel, Muhl, Cavallier, Brianchon, Gama, Feltgen, Clavé, Pignon and Chiré. For the record, it must be said that there is little widely exciting quality here. But on the other hand, the general standard is of considerable competence and some decorative merit. To my view, the most interesting among the dozen artists are: Tallieu, with his fresh open landscapes; Muhl, especially in the most recent of his works; and Brianchon, who sweeps across large masses

of canvas in a most mastery way.

... ..

Under the blanket and inoperable, title of "The Possessors" the young Welsh artist Paul Roberts is holding his first one-man show at the City of London Gallery, 271 King's Road, Chelsea. The general idea would seem to be to portray a number of affluent persons at work or at leisure among their possessions, which are sometimes objects and sometimes other people; the word probably bears undertones also of demonic possession. Unfortunately, the technique of the artist does not always match up to this grandiose concept; and indeed, when the idea is least in evidence, and Roberts is purely painting, he produces the best works in the show. He is, how-

ever, a very young man; and has, one would suppose, a good deal of latent talent.

... ..

It has frequently puzzled me why more artists do not allow themselves the pleasure of intimate painting of the type of which Bonnard and Vuillard were the masters. A young disciple of Bonnard has appeared in the person of Charlotte Ardizzone, showing at the Drian Galleries, 5/7 Portchester Place, through Jan. 30. There is nothing complex or difficult about these bright paintings of people wrapping up presents, people round a table enjoying melon and cold chicken, people in truth living quiet, comfortable and happy lives. One delights as much in looking at them as the artist manifestly did in painting them.

SOTHEBY'S

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will hold the following sales in London in January, each sale beginning at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated. On view at least two days prior

Monday, 12th January
Greek and Russian Icons and Objects of Verto

Tuesday, 13th January
English Pottery and Porcelain

Wednesday, 14th January
Old Master Paintings

Thursday, 15th January
Fine English and Foreign Silver and Plate

Friday, 16th January
English and Continental Furniture, Glass, Pictures, Stencils, Works of Art, Rugs and Carpets

Monday, 19th January
English and Continental Glass

Monday, 19th January, at 2:30 p.m.
Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek, Etruscan and Roman Antiquities, Islamic Pottery and Metalwork and Indian Sculpture

Tuesday, 20th January, at 10:30 a.m.
Japanese Works of Art

Wednesday, 21st January
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Paintings

Thursday, 22nd January
English and Foreign Silver and Plate

Thursday, 22nd January, at 10:30 a.m.
Fine Jewels

Friday, 23rd January
Good Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Tapestries, Good Rugs and Carpets

Monday, 26th January, and the following day
Printed Books

Monday, 26th January
Fine French Paperweights

Tuesday, 27th January, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
Continental Ceramics

Tuesday, 27th January
Old Master Engravings, Engravings and Woodcuts

Wednesday, 28th January
Old Master Paintings

Wednesday, 28th January, at 10:30 a.m.
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Thursday, 19th January
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Art in Stockholm

Two Views of American Life

By Wilfrid Fleisher

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9.—Two critical views of the American way of life come from Edward Kienholz, an American "moralist" artist, and the other by John E. Franzen, a young Swedish painter, recently returned from the United States.

Kienholz, 42, was born in Fairfield, Wash., and has settled in Los Angeles. His one-man show of 11 "tableaux," with another 11 in embryo, will open at the Modern Museum here on Jan. 17. The exhibition will continue on tour to Amsterdam, Düsseldorf, Paris, London, Bonn, and possibly Tokyo, before winding up in Berkeley, Calif. This is the first time that Kienholz has gathered all his "tableaux"—the work of ten years—under one roof.

The "tableaux" are three-dimensional. They consist of an assemblage of furnishings and puppets, or "dolls," and are to be displayed in separate rooms of the museum. The paraphernalia arrived here in 46 crates, supplemented by local acquisition of furniture to save freight.

Kienholz's puppets are cast from live models, and metal skeletons have been built by the artist, covered with a plastic fiber and clothed—but they are faceless.

Kienholz speaks through his art, for a rebellious American youth. He is a crusader against the present norms of society and an opponent of wars and, in particular, the Vietnam war. His morbid "tableaux" deal with sex, time, war, and death.

But he has an original point of view. He invites what he calls "viewer participation." He wants the public to walk right into his "tableaux," sit down and "look, listen and smell."

"In the past," he says, "people have been used to looking at paintings, hanging on walls at a distance to get the right perspective. I want them to come right into the picture and become a part of it, so they get the feel."

If his pictures are critical of American society, he says it is because his horizon has been limited to a corner of the United States. But hypocrisy, Kienholz maintains, is universal and his "tableaux" could as well apply to human behavior as a whole.

He calls his favorite "tableau" "The Portable War Memorial." To the left of the set is a shiny, silver puppet, representing Kate Smith and, in the foreground, a reproduction of the famous scene of the raising of the U. S. flag by the Marines at Iwo Jima in World



Edward Kienholz

War II. A black tombstone lists the names of 500 countries, or territories, which Kienholz claims, have been involved in wars at one time or another in history. This half of the "tableau" according to Kienholz, is "war propaganda." And on the right is reality, what he calls "business as usual"—a bar "brothel by war," backed with another tombstone but blank for the names of the victims of future wars.

Entering Art
The viewer is invited to enter the picture, sit down in front of the bar, and listen to a tape of Kate Smith singing "God Bless America," and inhale the smell of cooking.

Other "tableaux" include "The Birthday," a woman about to give birth to a child, with plastic arrows emanating from her body, depicting her pains; "The Best Dodge," an old car with a couple making love in the rumble seat; is Kienholz's protest against the conventions

of society which, he says, have driven them to "this guilty and dirty experience which is far from satisfactory."

The public may react very differently. But Kienholz says they have to reach their own conclusions.

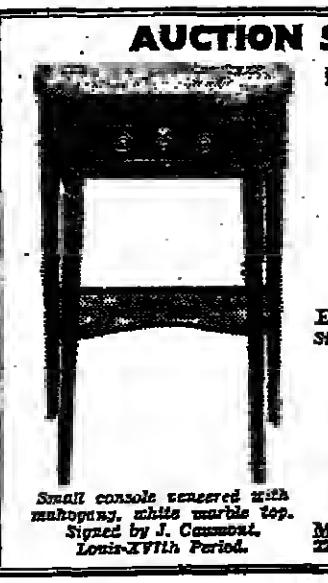
A more critical view of the American scene comes from the 27-year-old Swedish artist, John E. Franzen, whose large oil painting entitled "Hell's Angels, California, U.S.A. 1966-69" was shown at the Royal Academy of Art over the year-end. Franzen was a graduate of the Academy and is considered one of Sweden's more promising younger artists.

He took him three years, two of which he spent on the American West Coast, to complete this very detailed, even photographic, painting of the daredevil motorcycle gang that has operated in California. He, himself, joined a motorcycle gang.

Franzen's picture shows a gang, cleaning up after a "party." They are sorting out the rubbish, including broken bottles and empty cans, ignoring a lightly clad girl lying unconscious and bleeding in the foreground, while another semi-nude girl is running from the scene.

The Stockholm newspaper Dagbladet Nyheter called it "a striking example of the brutality and cynicism of American youth."

But while Franzen had his back turned on his homeland, gangs of leather-jacketed motorcycle rowdies were fanning out over the peaceful Swedish countryside, picking their tents with their girlfriends in parks and open lots, and indulging in drunken brawls and sex orgies. "Hell's Angels" are here too, but they go under a different name. Swedes call them "raggare."



Small console covered with mahogany, white marble top. Signed by J. Couhrier.

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EUROPEAN MASTERS

Europeans Eye Revival Of Gold Pool

Price Declines to
Lowest Point in Decade

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 9 (NYT)—European central bankers are considering the gold pool to prevent a fall below the official level of \$35 an ounce.

The market closed today at \$30.40, after touching \$24.85. Gold is not sold so low in a decade. Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands were reported as leading the efforts to organize a new gold pool.

In a memorandum, the central banks of the three countries said the price of gold is "too low" and that they have reserved the right to intervene if the price falls below the official level.

There is no binding agreement to prevent the European central banks from buying gold on the market. But the IMF has urged that the price be raised to \$35 an ounce. The IMF has urged that the price be raised to \$35 an ounce.

Although Washington has agreed to provide the International Monetary Fund to provide South Africa with a floor of \$35 an ounce, it is not clear that the country's newly imposed floor will be accepted.

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1970: Turnaround in U.S.-European Relations?

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP)—An ironic story making the rounds claims the biggest profit margins in Europe are made by management consulting companies working to save European clients from being devoured by U.S. business.

As with many cocktail circuit gambits, the only trouble with the story is that it is not quite true. It is only because it is becoming increasingly outdated.

Business analysts are convinced that U.S. companies are no longer that fascinated with Europe as an investment field, after the gigantic spurge of the late fifties and early sixties.

In the 1970s, business sources expect an ever more rigorous look at fresh investments in Europe.

"Everyone who should be here is already here," one U.S. banker remarked, "and quite a few American companies who are here probably shouldn't be and may pull out."

Accounting for the relative disenchantment are such forces as disappointingly small profit margins, due to increasingly expensive labor, plus the European awakening typified by the consulting firms' success in getting Europeans to save themselves.

Looming large for the decade is the modified Gaullist legacy, spreading to other European countries, of nationalist policies designed to keep business Europe if it cannot be kept safely French, Dutch, Italian or German—especially in the so-called strategic economic sectors.

The European national giants—the Rhine-Poensles of France, the AKZO's of Holland—are consolidating and governments are actively pushing companies into mergers within national boundaries.

There is a growing European challenge to the most profitable kind of American investment, combining highly developed technology and high intensity capital.

Oddly enough, the six sovereign governments of the Common Market countries have been their own worst enemies in the past. Their consistent failure to adopt suggested legislation covering simplified corporation law, tax harmonization and patents has discouraged European mergers and made life easier for American firms long used to accommodating themselves to local situations.

The trouble is that there has been so much talk and so little published action that Europeans have come to doubt their own chances.

France's unhappy efforts to maintain an independent computer industry—evidenced by the slow death throes of Machines Bull, now fully swallowed by General Electric—were recalled recently at the Western European summit when President Georges Pompidou stated off the idea of a joint effort in the field.

Mr. Pompidou's recent rejection of Westinghouse Electric's offer to buy out a key French electrical machinery firm was not just nationalist. The Franco-British Commission, set up to study the drawbacks to the British, Dutch, German project for producing enriched uranium, the Soviet-West German deal exchanging Soviet natural gas for German pipelines all point to a renewed European effort to be masters in their own house.

One of the lesser known aspects of the case has been the return of top management from U.S. companies to European firms. A decade or so ago, a bright young European went to work for a U.S. firm because only there did he find the opportunity to escape the dead-end seniority system and low starting salaries then the rule in European companies.

U.S. business schools have processed a growing number of young Europeans. They are now being enticed back home and given their chance by European firms scared to death of extinction unless bright management is brought in to replace the family cousins, nephews and uncles who used to people traditional boards of directors. And salaries are commensurate with those offered by U.S. firms.

Nor are American businessmen waxing ironic any longer about their European competition in third markets—especially the potentially rich but virtually untapped markets of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Congressional restrictions on some kinds of high technology trading—and especially on long-term credit—have hurt U.S. firms.

Overall, in the increasingly industrializing Soviet bloc, American businessmen have all but abandoned the field to Italian and French carmakers, German heavy machinery builders, British and Italian chemical firms, and Japanese electronics companies.

In Western Europe, the easy pickings are getting increasingly slim. Ten years ago, there were 2,000 pharmaceutical firms in France. Today only 200 remain.

Even in less technologically important fields, national governments now are aware of foreign takeover dangers. For example, a Dutch firm is trying to buy out the biggest paint company in France, where the \$500 million-a-year business is split among 246 firms.

The French ministry has refused past American offers and the Dutch project may yet be vetoed as well.

Despite such protection, analysts expect the Europeans in the seventies to carry out an increasingly important invasion of the U.S. market.

Just as U.S. firms felt they couldn't pass up a foothold in the European market in the past decade, so European firms feel they cannot afford to miss out on the U.S. market now.

Officially, the U.S. government favors, and even encourages, these endeavors. Some of the official blessing is explicable in terms of reducing the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, which seems to have become a semipermanent part of the world monetary scene.

But there are skeptics who believe that the trust busters' original reluctance to let British Petroleum acquire control of Standard Oil of Ohio is a harbinger of things to come no matter what Washington says to the contrary.

End Seen to U.S. Investment Boom

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At the root of the Communist moves toward West Germany and West Europe there may also be concern that the Common Market is heading for a revival, and that its extension, with England, could tend to discourage growth in trade with the East. Indeed East Europeans have reacted with polarization in reshaping further "cooperation" to Communism.

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The impact of monetary restraint

offer to buy out a key French electrical machinery firm was not just nationalist.

The Franco-British Commission, set up to study the drawbacks to the British, Dutch, German project for producing enriched uranium, the Soviet-West German deal exchanging Soviet natural gas for German pipelines all point to a renewed European effort to be masters in their own house.

One of the lesser known aspects of the case has been the return of top management from U.S. companies to European firms. A decade or so ago, a bright young European went to work for a U.S. firm because only there did he find the opportunity to escape the dead-end seniority system and low starting salaries then the rule in European companies.

U.S. business schools have processed a growing number of young Europeans. They are now being enticed back home and given their chance by European firms scared to death of extinction unless bright management is brought in to replace the family cousins, nephews and uncles who used to people traditional boards of directors. And salaries are commensurate with those offered by U.S. firms.

Nor are American businessmen waxing ironic any longer about their European competition in third markets—especially the potentially rich but virtually untapped markets of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Congressional restrictions on some kinds of high technology trading—and especially on long-term credit—have hurt U.S. firms.

Overall, in the increasingly industrializing Soviet bloc, American businessmen have all but abandoned the field to Italian and French carmakers, German heavy machinery builders, British and Italian chemical firms, and Japanese electronics companies.

In Western Europe, the easy pickings are getting increasingly slim. Ten years ago, there were 2,000 pharmaceutical firms in France. Today only 200 remain.

Even in less technologically important fields, national governments now are aware of foreign takeover dangers. For example, a Dutch firm is trying to buy out the biggest paint company in France, where the \$500 million-a-year business is split among 246 firms.

The French ministry has refused past American offers and the Dutch project may yet be vetoed as well.

Despite such protection, analysts expect the Europeans in the seventies to carry out an increasingly important invasion of the U.S. market.

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The impact of monetary restraint

Data Released On Mobil Oil Find in Alaska

First Test Production
Figures on North Slope

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Mobil Oil Corp. announced yesterday the first actual production test results of oil drilling on the North Slope of Alaska and said the results indicated that the wells there had "good producing characteristics" and "significant potential."

Mobil said tests of five successful wells had produced medium-gravity oil at rates ranging from 1,280 to 3,000 barrels a day from the principal producing horizon of the Prudhoe Bay field.

Mobil and several other companies previously had announced finds on the North Slope but had not reported the amount produced in tests. The testing process was complicated by the tight security that was in effect before the \$800 million sale of North Slope leases last September.

The Mobil wells were drilled in conjunction with Phillips Petroleum and Standard Oil of California on tracts they held before the lease sale.

Commenting on the test results, Rawleigh Warner Jr., chairman of Mobil, said: "The North Slope can represent an important addition to this nation's crude oil reserves. Only with the continuation of a reasonable import control program, however, will it be economically desirable for oil companies to continue their search for additional reserves in remote and difficult areas such as this."

Mobil said a sixth well also found oil but had not been tested yet. Two other wells drilled on acreage held by Mobil and Phillips did not encounter commercially productive zones and will not be tested, it said.

Mobil had a net interest in 47,200 acres of North Slope land before the September lease sale. It acquired a net interest in 62,000 additional acres in the sale at a cost of \$65.5 million.

Swift Plan Approved
TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—A marketing agreement between Swift and Co. and Nippon Ham Co., a Japanese meat processor, has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The agreement provides for the export of Swift's "Ham of the Month" to Japan. It also provides for the export of Nippon Ham's "Ham of the Month" to the United States.

The agreement is part of a series of similar agreements between Swift and Co. and Japanese companies, aimed at increasing trade between the two countries.

Swift and Co. is a major U.S. meat processor, and Nippon Ham Co. is one of the largest meat processors in Japan.

The agreement is expected to result in increased exports of Swift's "Ham of the Month" to Japan, and increased imports of Nippon Ham's "Ham of the Month" to the United States.

The agreement is also expected to result in increased trade between Swift and Co. and Nippon Ham Co. in other areas, such as the export of Swift's "Pork of the Month" to Japan, and the export of Nippon Ham's "Pork of the Month" to the United States.

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Volume Turns Lower

A Modest Setback Hits N.Y.; Franchising Issues Easier

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Some franchising issues were hitting the Dow Jones industrial average today as the New York Stock Exchange closed out its first full week of 1970 with a mild retreat.

The Dow Jones industrial average

If the organization has raised enough money to build enough bridges and chicken coops to justify the annual \$100 million of taxpayers' money, it has had no less dismal a career in the literary realm.

With the pool the partitions exploding, the partitions a Cossack veteran can safely take are rejecting the Third World, or going native.

In this setting, Moritz Thomsen's "Living Poor" comes on like real talking in a room full of stutters. It may not contain the profundity to win any national book awards, but for any volunteer who has tried to write Mom about the People, it is a well-earned salvation. In the future, volunteers can just mail out chapters of the book, and sign "More" at the bottom.

For those who believe development stories, like stories, should have happy endings, Thomsen's book will be a disappointment. There's rainbow over the far horizon, no pot of gold across the Verde, no line of latrines, no tattering in the distance, no people who still hopelessly flourish and haunts dreams. They still take their frustrations among themselves, and the sound of machete pounding the ground before the fight is more quiet than the sound of

Peace Corps, but not so much that the reader needs a bureau-
cratic guide.

Thomson should get an award for being the only volunteer who has ever written 300 pages without mentioning "host country national" even once. Most important, the book is about Moritz Thomson, who knows what Norman of Aquarius knew about the Moon Shot—that he is an alien in a strange, other world and must record his reactions as well as his observations. Fortunately, Thomson has a few noteworthy aspects of Mailer's country that is important in Rio Verde, but not more important than Rio Verde.

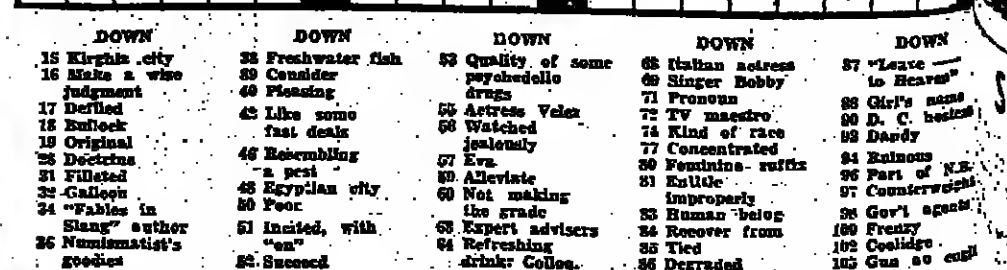
With profits he hopes to from his book, Thomson provide land for the more bitious members of the Verde cooperative.

"Living Poor." If it were will help people to live poor, which may be what development is all about. I sen will not, incidentally, corn and raise chickens, it is what he tried to tell the Verde people to do. He concentrate on coconuts, which is a weaker point, which proves that white like poor people, can do it be flexible enough to learn ways of developine.

Principally a compilation of articles published over the last four years in the San Francisco Chronicle (Thomsen was a volunteer for that amount of time), "Living Poor" is powerful for its overblowing honesty.

The reviewer is a Peace Corps volunteer in Ecuador. His articles have appeared in various publications, including Washington Post, for which I wrote this review.

WORD PARADE—By Joseph LaFanci



DENNIS THE MENACE




Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEHRI 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

NYSOW 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10


BEMFUL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

FEEDAC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



**HOW THE PRECISE
TAILOR SPOKE**

Now arrange the circled letters
to form the surprise answer,
as suggested by the above cartoon.

IN  TONES

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's | **Jumpin': DAILY ARBOR JUMPER SICKEN**

| **Answers: When it comes to words this guy doesn't have much of a flow—A DRIP**

ACROSS
1 Light gray
2 Slovenly chap

ACROSS
69 Dead
61 Hollow sound

CROSSW

13 Browns,	63 Buffalo of India
rainbow, etc.	63 Epithet for
19 Italian cheese	a kettle
20 Kina's output	64 Gradual
21 Greet, as a	decrease

villain	65 --- fix				
22 Honor	66 --- one's time				
23 Caused to	67 Origin				
see red	68 Manservant	1	2	3	4
24 Belong	69 Crossed out				

25 Rheno	78 Seize	19			
tributary	73 Masoury				
26 Unkempt hair	creation				
27 Housewifely	73 Shopped	22			
chance	73 New				

29	Soordough's	76	Hasten	25				
find		77	Orchestra					
30	Yard and boom	strings						
support		78	Flying prefix	30				

31 Fundamental	79 Heraldic fur			
32 Girl Friday's station	81 His name is Pittsburgh	35		36
34 Biblical city	82 Printed matter			
36 Generation	86 Resourceful			

35 With: N.	38 Face: Slang	41	42
37 Intolerance peiky	39 Blind: delity		
40 Pretends	40 France's Le ____		
43 Disapproving	41 Cure of a kind		45
	42 Attempt		

44	Track supports	94	Destiny	52	53		
45	Yesterday, in Rhinings	95	Days of yore				
67	Run on	96	TV comedy star				
		99	Drones				
		100	Novarro	57			

48 Sindbad's bird	101 Wild gold			
49 Never: Ger.	strokes	42		
50 Hole in	103 Ancient Syria			
"Private Lives"	104 Working			
54 Mechlin of	106 Loose singer			

55	Beniton Serenade, for one	107	Rare				
57	Football fields, for sheet	108	Consigned to obscurity	70			71
		109	Aspects				
		110	Caplan				

58 Blackboard 111 Lee's horse

DOWN DOWN

75				76
		79	80	

1	Forshadow	8	Town hall,				
2	Tennis term		for one				
3	Ward off	9	Drifted	56			
4	Lacerated	10	Byron poem				
5	Corpse, for one	11	Exaggerated				

0 Ungentlemanly one	12 Fast traveler	70		
7 Cooper Indian	13 Moll	75		76
	14 Sonority			

101		102
103		

STANDING GLOOM ONLY BEISHE	101	
1. SITO AYN ARTS GODHIELD	109	
GRIL AIA APO TRAP		
THIRPEOPLEITHEKOBTHECROWD		
THIRPEOPLE		

DOWN

15 Kirghiz city	28
16 Kuba - a village	

16	Indulgent	49
17	Defiled	49
18	Enliven	49
19	Original	49

33	Doctrina	40
31	Filleted	41
32	Gaddeh	42
34	Fables in Slane's author	50

ENON	ADULT	VISION	TEIWEIG	26 Numismatist's	52
CHAFFIT	POSSES	MILNER	FRITZ	2000-1900	52

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

**RIP
KIRBY**



مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

